

学校编码: 10384

分类号_____密级_____

学号: B200225019

UDC _____

厦 门 大 学

博 士 学 位 论 文

铝合金及铜腐蚀的示差图像研究

Investigation on Corrosion of Aluminum Alloy and Copper by

Using Difference Viewer Imaging Technique

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专 业 名 称: 物 理 化 学

论文提交日期: 2 0 0 6 年 6 月

论文答辩时间: 2 0 0 6 年 6 月

学位授予日期: 2 0 0 6 年 月

答辩委员会主席: _____

评 阅 人: _____

2006 年 月

**Investigation on Corrosion of Aluminum Alloy and Copper
by Using Difference Viewer Imaging Technique**



A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

By

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June, 2006

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厦门大学博士论文摘要库

铝合金及铜腐蚀的示差图像研究

中文摘要

本文首次应用一种新的示差图像技术 (Difference Viewer Imaging Technique, DVIT) 研究 AA7075 铝合金及金属铜的局部腐蚀过程。示差图像技术的特点是能够原位、敏感地观测到用现有的其他图像技术所无法观测到的材料表面细微形貌变化。示差图像技术由于只显示样品表面特定微小区域的动态过程引起的形貌和颜色变化, 可在同一时间原位提供样品表面不同位置的局部细微变化动态信息, 是一种原位研究材料表面动态过程的强有力工具。

(一) AA7075 铝合金比强度大、导电导热性能高、耐蚀性好, 在航空、汽车、建筑及电子信息等各领域有着广泛应用, 但在侵蚀性环境中易发生各种形式的局部腐蚀破坏, 成为当前腐蚀研究的一个重点。本研究利用示差图像技术, 首次观测到机械打磨后的铝合金在氯化物溶液中发生的一种特殊形式的表面局部腐蚀——条纹腐蚀。首次提出“条纹腐蚀”的概念, 系统考察了条纹腐蚀的若干关键性影响因素, 对条纹腐蚀发生、发展机理进行讨论, 并提出了条纹腐蚀的机理模型并进行模拟计算。主要结果如下:

(1) 首次观察到 AA7075-T6 铝合金表面经过打磨后, 在 NaCl 溶液中表面发生的一种特殊的局部腐蚀现象, 并首次提出“条纹腐蚀 (Streaking Corrosion)”的概念。

(2) 在 NaCl 溶液中, AA7075-T6 铝合金的条纹腐蚀主要发生在表面机械磨痕的凹槽中, 腐蚀沿着磨痕方向生长, 在其生长的端头附近区域为低 pH 的阳极区。条纹腐蚀的发展速度, 包括线速度和面速度, 与溶液 NaCl 浓度及溶液中的溶解氧含量密切相关。线速度随着氯离子浓度升高而增大, 面速度在低氯离子浓度下也是随氯离子浓度升高而加速, 但当 NaCl 浓度超过 0.05 M 时, 因溶液中

溶解氧浓度的减小而下降。用含 NaCl 的凝胶代替 NaCl 溶液同样可观测到条纹腐蚀的动态过程，但此时由于溶解氧浓度的减小，在同一时间内观察到活性条纹腐蚀数目仅为 1。

(3) 当电位低于铝合金的开路电位时未观测到条纹腐蚀的发生，当电位处于开路电位或更高时，可观察到条纹腐蚀的发生和发展。在循环极化曲线第一圈扫描的阳极方向上，于点蚀发生前出现的电流峰对应于条纹腐蚀的发生。

(4) 用物理或化学方法对 AA7075-T6 铝合金表面进行处理，可有效避免条纹腐蚀的发生。

(5) 初步探明条纹腐蚀发生、发展的机理：优先发生局部腐蚀破坏的位置主要是在表面钝化膜最薄弱或腐蚀活性最高的物理化学缺陷位置。机械打磨后的铝合金由于表面几何环境的不均一性导致表面溶解氧的分布不均，从而造成微阴、阳极区的分布，在阳极区发生 Al 的阳极溶解，邻近周边阴极区发生氧的还原。在微小的阳极区由于腐蚀产物 Al^{3+} 的水解，使得局部阳极区 pH 值降低。由于表面磨痕几何环境因素，限制了表面扩散传质过程，腐蚀的前端（阳极区）pH 值进一步降低，腐蚀条件的苛刻化，使腐蚀沿条纹方向发展。

(6) 根据条纹腐蚀发生、发展过程的机理和规律性，首次对条纹腐蚀的浓度分布和腐蚀速度进行模拟计算，结果表明条纹腐蚀一旦开始，在一定条件下可优先沿着磨痕的凹槽而发展。

(二) 铜具有优良的导电导热特性和耐腐蚀性，是发展超大规模集成电路的理想材料。然而铜极易被氧化，使得铜的电子和机械性能下降。对铜的氧化与还原过程研究，无论在科学或是在工程技术上都具有相当重要的地位。在研究铜的氧化与还原过程中主要受到以下两个方面的限制：一是由于电化学氧化产生的氧化膜厚度仅为几个 Å，使得原位探测电化学氧化还原过程受到限制；二是难以同时测量铜的热氧化及还原过程晶面取向的影响。显然能够在同一个样品上同时对不同晶面取向进行原位研究，以消除其他不必要因素的影响是重要的。

针对以上问题，本论文结合示差图像技术（DVIT）和同步 X 射线吸收近边结构技术（X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure, XANES），从多角度原位研究在不同条件氧化—还原过程中，铜表面氧化膜组分、结构的动态变化，揭示铜氧

化膜的形貌、颜色、厚度及生长行为与氧化膜组分、结构的相互关系。主要研究结果如下：

(1) 利用示差图像技术 (DVIT) 具有对表面微小变化的高灵敏度的优点, 实现了在同一样品上同时观测不同晶面取向上的铜氧化、还原过程, 探索了晶面取向对铜氧化还原过程的影响。研究表明, 铜合金在空气中氧化过程, 其表面氧化膜的生长速度和晶粒晶面取向密切相关。空气中氧化生成的铜氧化膜在硼酸盐溶液中电化学还原过程也与晶面取向有密切联系, 不同晶面取向的晶粒表面膜层的还原速度是不均一的。同一晶粒表面的氧化物还原速度总体上一致, 但在局部由于铜微晶的成核和生长, 呈明显不均一。可认为, 当电位低于铜的主还原电位峰电位时 (低于氢气析出电位), 铜表面氧化物还原反应仍进行。

(2) 示差图像技术中, 像素的红绿蓝 (RGB) 强度和干涉色变化相关, 实验表明像素的 RGB 强度比起单纯的表面图像观察可明显提高响应的敏感度。通过分析 RGB 强度变化可研究铜氧化膜层厚度变化过程。

(3) 同步X射线吸收近边结构 (XANES) 能够敏感地原位探测到样品表面厚度仅为几个Å的薄铜氧化膜, 能够定性、定量地研究物质的组分与结构。热氧化形成的氧化铜的电化学还原过程的XANES研究中, 有部分的CuO先被还原为Cu₂O, 接着其余部分的CuO与Cu₂O一起被还原为Cu, 最后所有的CuO均被还原, 但发现还有少部分Cu₂O未能被充分还原。

(4) 结合同步X射线吸收近边结构的分析, 进一步探明了铜在pH 10 的硼酸盐溶液中控制在不同电位条件下的反应机理: 在电化学循环伏安曲线上的三个阳极电流峰分别对应于Cu₂O形成、Cu溶解及CuO形成和部分铜的溶解等多个复杂反应的过程, 而两个阴极电流峰分别对应于CuO还原为Cu₂O及Cu₂O的进一步还原反应。与热氧化形成的氧化铜相比, 用电化学氧化方法生成的氧化物更容易还原, 即在更正的电位下就可发生氧化铜的还原反应。

关键词: 腐蚀; 条纹腐蚀; 铝合金; 铜; 示差图像技术; X 射线吸收近边结构

Investigation on Corrosion of Aluminum Alloy and Copper by Using Difference Viewer Imaging Technique

ABSTRACT

A novel technique for in situ corrosion research called Difference Viewer Imaging Technique (DVIT) was used to investigate the localized corrosion of aluminum alloys and copper for the first time in this thesis. It is an in situ, non-invasive technique displaying only the changes of morphology and color and their locations on materials surface in various environments, which is beyond the capability of the nowadays common in-situ imaging techniques. DVIT is a powerful technique for dynamic corrosion imaging, by continuously recording sequential, in situ optical images of the materials surface, and showing the differences between images through digital subtraction and multiplying the differences.

AA7075 aluminum alloy has been applied in numerous fields such as aircrafts, automobiles and architectures because of its high strength and good electronic properties. However, in many environments it is susceptible to localized corrosion such as pitting and intergranular attack. The surface layer behavior of AA7075 aluminum alloy in chloride solutions is of great interest. But it is difficult to directly observe the morphology and color changes taking place on surface during open circuit immersion in chloride solutions. In this work, we observed one special kind of localized corrosion on abraded AA7075-T6 aluminum alloy surface in chloride solutions, and we named it as “Streaking Corrosion” for the first time. The corrosion behaviors of streaking corrosion and its elimination methods were systemically investigated. Here is the summary of this work:

(1) Streaking corrosion is one form of localized corrosion, which always happens in the streaks and develops along the grooves on abraded AA7075-T6 aluminum alloy in chloride solutions.

(2) The propagation of the streaking corrosion depends on the acidity ahead of the tip of the growing streak confined by the grooves. The linear velocity of streaking corrosion increases with the logarithm of the chloride concentration, except at the very high chloride concentration (5.0 M NaCl) where very low oxygen solubility in the concentrated solution may restrict cathodic currents and pronounce crevice corrosion. The area streaking corrosion rate decreases with chloride concentration when NaCl concentration is above 0.05 M, and shows a reasonable correlation with the concentration based on the changes in the dissolved oxygen concentration.

(3) No visible streaking corrosion takes place on the surface of AA7075 below the open circuit potential (OCP) and the streaking corrosion begins only at and above OCP. The current peak in the first anodic polarization curve is associated with streaking corrosion.

(4) Streaking corrosion can be removed by different surface treatments, including physical and chemical etching and electrochemical oxidation.

(5) A model is proposed to describe the mechanism of initiation and propagation of the streaking corrosion. The concentration calculation indicates that the streaking corrosion propagates preferentially along the grooves for the abraded AA7075-T6 aluminum alloy in chloride solutions.

Copper is considered as a suitable material for ultralarge-scale integration due to its high electrical conductivity and reasonable cost. However, copper is easily oxidized forming oxides which degrade its electrical and mechanical properties. To better understand the mechanisms of oxidation and reduction of copper, a combination of difference viewer imaging technique and x-ray absorption near edge structure was employed to in situ investigate the processes of copper oxidation and reduction. The main results are following:

(1) The growth rates of copper oxide in air depend on grain orientation. The electrochemical reduction of the air formed oxides in pH 10 borate solutions also shows different rates in different orientations. The reduction rates are non-uniform at local sites in the grains. It is proposed that oxide reduction still occurs below the major current reduction peak and removal of underpotential adsorbed oxygen prevents

sintering of dendrites formed during oxide reduction until the start of hydrogen evolution.

(2) Alterations in the red, green, and blue pixel intensity of DVIT are related to changes in the interference colors, and it can be used to assess the changes in thickness of the oxides on metals.

(3) X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (XANES) was used to in situ study the electrochemical reduction of thermally formed copper oxides in pH 10 borate solutions. It is found that CuO is partially reduced to Cu₂O firstly, followed by the reduction of both CuO and Cu₂O to Cu, and partial Cu remains the sample as Cu₂O after the electrochemical reduction.

(4) The reaction mechanisms of copper during electrochemical oxidation and reduction in pH 10 borate solutions were studied. It is indicated that the anodic current peaks in the polarization are corresponded sequentially to Cu₂O formation, Cu dissolution, and both copper dissolution and CuO formation, and the cathodic current peaks are associated with reduction of CuO to Cu₂O and Cu₂O to Cu, respectively.

(5) It is found that the reduction for the electrochemically formed oxide occurs at a more positive potential than that for the thermally formed oxide, by comparing the electrochemical reduction for the thermally grown oxide and the electrochemically formed oxide.

Key Words: Corrosion; Streaking Corrosion; Aluminum Alloy; Copper; Difference Viewer Imaging Technique; X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure

第一章 绪论

1.1 引言

金属腐蚀是金属（材料）在周围环境作用下发生破坏和变质的现象。金属腐蚀不仅明显降低其使用性能,而且可能导致整个金属结构的破坏,给人类的生产、生活带来极大的危害和损失。美国腐蚀工程师国际协会（NACE International）2002 年公布的数据显示[1],目前美国每年因腐蚀而导致的经济损失高达 2760 亿美元,约占美国国民生产总值的 3.1%。在我国,腐蚀造成的经济损失也十分巨大,仅 1995 年,我国因腐蚀而造成的经济损失就高达 1500 亿人民币[2],约占当年国民生产总值的 4%。腐蚀不仅造成重大的直接和间接经济损失,而且往往会导致灾难性的事故,造成严重的社会危害。此外,腐蚀还涉及到资源、环境、能源等可持续发展的问題。

人类早已认识到腐蚀所带来的危害,开展了大量腐蚀与防腐蚀的研究。为了更有效地发展防腐蚀技术,亟需探索各种先进研究方法,深入研究金属腐蚀发生、发展的机理和规律性。

1.2 腐蚀的形式[3,4]

金属腐蚀按腐蚀形态分为全面腐蚀和局部腐蚀两大类。全面腐蚀是整个金属表面发生腐蚀,而局部腐蚀是局部的、非均匀的腐蚀。若用失重法来评价腐蚀速率,全面腐蚀因其腐蚀面积大,通常会比局部腐蚀具有更大的平均腐蚀速率。但如果按腐蚀穿透深度的速率来衡量,局部腐蚀的速率可能会比全面腐蚀大几个数

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